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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. VIII.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1823.

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Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Leptospermum grandifólium.

No. 701.

LEPTOSPERMUM GRANDIFOLIUM.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New South Wales: we raised it from seeds many years since. It forms a pretty greenhouse shrub, growing bushy, and flowering very freely in the months of July and August. It is by no means tender, but merely wants protection from frost, with plenty of exposure to the air. It may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, which are sometimes perfected in England, and should be potted in peat earth and loam in equal quantities, requiring a liberal supply of water.

Hæmanthus pubescens.

G.C.fec.

No. 702.

HÆMANTHUS PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of South Africa, whence it was first brought to this country about the year 1774. The flower-stem is usually about a foot in length, supporting a kind of square shaped head, consisting of nearly a hundred flowers closely crowded together, and of an agreeable fragrance. The stem and leaves near their edges are thickly clothed with a whitish kind of hairy down. The blossoms come out in April, if kept in the stove, which seems to be the most suitable place for it. It should be potted in sandy loam, and is but rarely increased by offsets from the bulb.

Erica purpurea.

W. Miller del.t

6.C.fc

No. 708.

ERICA PURPUREA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been lately introduced into this country: it flowers in the months of May and June, and is a very pleasing sort. Its size is rather low, and its growth bushy.

It requires the usual temperature, and full access to the fresh air, which is so indispensable to every kind of heath. It is difficult to increase it by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat soil.

Veronica saxatilis.

G. C. fec.

No. 704.

VERONICA SAXATILIS.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This charming little plant is a native of many parts of Europe, on rocks. Its branches are numerous, three or four inches long, and lying on the ground: the leaves remain during the winter, and the flowers appear with us in May.

It is quite hardy, and very easily preserved in a pot in light loamy earth. It will admit of increase by occasionally dividing the roots, which should be done in the beginning of the spring.

Hedychium coccineum.

No. 705.

HEDYCHIUM COCCINEUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Upper Napal, where it was discovered by Dr. Buchanan, in 1802, and has lately been brought to this country. It flowered with us in the month of September; the stem being about six feet in height: it is beautiful and fragrant. The plant is not tender, but thrives very well in a cooler part of the stove. It should have a good sized pot, and be planted in rich loam: it likes plenty of water, and may be increased without much difficulty by separating the roots in the spring.

Potentilla weinmannii

del. C. Foot

No. 706.

POTENTILLA WEINMANNII.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Alps: it has been lately introduced, and flowers in the month of May, in great abundance. The branches lie on the ground: they are usually about six inches in length.

It is herbaceous and quite hardy; may be cultivated in a pot without difficulty in loamy earth, and increased either by seeds, or by dividing the roots, the best season for which is the spring.

Melastoma napalensis

d. C. Fot.

No. 707.

MELASTOMA NAPALENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Napal: it was raised from seeds about three years since, and flowers freely in the autumn. It grows during the summer very well out of doors, and in winter may be placed in a temperate part of the stove, being not very tender. There are several kinds of Melastoma from Napal, which we are informed by our excellent friend Dr. Carey, cannot be made to thrive in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, by reason of the too great heat.

This plant is readily increased by cuttings, and the soil should be peat earth and loam.

No. 708.

PYROLA MACULATA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a little evergreen plant, from North America: it is seldom above four or five inches in height, including the flower stem. The leaves and flowers are very pretty: the latter appear in June or July. Pursh, who has separated it from Pyrola, and calls it Chimaphila, says, that it is found in sandy woods from Canada and Carolina: it is supposed to be possessed of medicinal virtues.

With us it thrives in a pot in black peat earth, and kept in a shady place in summer, but it is very seldom that we can obtain any increase from it: our plants have all been received from America.

G. Loddiges del.

Acrostichum simplex

No. 709.

ACROSTICHUM SIMPLEX.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

.....

A native of Jamaica, where it grows upon mossy trunks of trees. It is a very neat small fern, not generally attaining the height of one foot. With us it requires the stove, in which it is easily cultivated, but does not increase much: it should be planted in shallow mossy peat soil.

The flowering leaves or fronds are narrower and smaller than the barren ones, also much fewer in number; the fructification covers the whole under side, and is of a rich dark tint. In all ferns this is excessively curious, the flowers and seeds being of such amazing minuteness as almost to elude examination by the most powerful magnifiers. But if we are unable fully to view and satisfactorily to explain their different parts, we at least can behold enough in them to raise our admiration, and to direct our minds toward the glorious Author of such diversified myriads of astonishing productions, who indeed is "wonderful in counsel and excellent in working."

Hypoxis erecta.

No. 710.

HYPOXIS ERECTA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America, growing, by Pursh's account, in pastures and on grassy hills from Canada to Virginia. The root is reckoned among the number of the antidotes to the bite of the rattle-snake.

With us it is quite hardy, and flowers during most part of the summer and autumn: it grows about three or four inches in height, and may be preserved in a pot in rich peat earth, increasing itself occasionally by offsets from the bulbs, which may be separated in the spring.

Phlox carnea

W. Miller del.

G. C. sc.

No. 711.

PHLOX CARNEA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is an elegant hardy perennial plant: it grows about two feet in height, and flowers in August and September. It will thrive in any good soil, and may be increased by parting the roots in spring; they may either be planted in the ground or in pots.

We received it from our kind friend, Mr. Shepherd. It is a native of the banks of the Missouri, a river which in its long extended course, passes through countries, the very names of which, if they have any, are unknown to the European ear. However difficult of access, or distant from the abodes of men, those unmeasured tracts may be, they are not beyond the bounds of their Creator's infinite beneficence. Those vast solitudes which comprehend the western part of North America, abound in trees and plants, which are probably destined to employ the powers and enchant the minds of botanists who are yet unborn.

Oxalis tenuifolia

No. 712.

OXALIS TENUIFOLIA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, the neighbourhood of which is celebrated for numerous sorts of this pretty genus. They are herbaceous, bulbous rooted plants. The tenuifolia rises about three inches high from bulbs the size of a small nut. With us they usually flower in February or March.

They require the protection of a greenhouse, and should be planted in sandy peat soil: as the bulbs produce numerous offsets they readily increase themselves. Towards the beginning of summer the stalks decay, after which they should have very little water till they push again, which is in the autumn.

The blossoms rarely expand, but continue shut up, in which state, from the fine striped colour of their outsides, they are most beautiful.

Epidendrum nocturnum

No. 713.

EPIDENDRUM NOCTURNUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

This grows with an upright leafy stem from one to two feet in height: the flowers are produced at the top; they are usually two or three in number, coming out at long intervals after each other; they open in the evening and close towards morning.

It is a native of mountain woods in Jamaica and Martinique, also of the Bahama Islands. Catesby has given a good figure of it. It has lately been introduced into this country, and flowered with us in the autumn. It is requisite to preserve it constantly in the stove, and we have found it succeed pretty well in pots, planted in vegetable earth with pieces of wood introduced for the roots to cling to, which in some measure imitates the native situations in which it is found growing upon old and decaying trees.

Bignonia capreolata

No. 714.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of woods on the banks of rivers and lakes from Virginia to Florida. It is an elegant climbing plant, and although it will stand our usual winters in a defended place, out of doors, is yet seen to the best advantage planted in a conservatory, in which situation we have had it for several years. It flowers beautifully in May and June. The soil should be loam and peat. It may be increased without much difficulty by cuttings or layers.

Erica primuloides

W Miller del.

No. 715.

ERICA PRIMULOIDES.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is one of the most delicate and beautiful kinds of heaths: in its growth it is very dwarf, rarely exceeding six inches in height, and often flowering when not half that size: the buds and outsides of the blossoms are of a rich red; the insides are most elegantly marked with the same colour.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1800. Its season for flowering is in spring, and it requires the shelter of an airy greenhouse during the winter season. Its soil must be sandy peat earth, and it may be increased slowly by cuttings.

N° 716

Acacia lophantha

G. Loddiges del.

No. 716.

ACACIA LOPHANTHA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA*

Order. *MONOECIA.*

Native of new Holland: it was introduced about the year 1803, and is a robust species, especially if planted in a conservatory, in which it will grow large: the leaves are very ornamental; they are doubly pinnate, consisting of an immense number of leaflets.

The flowers are produced during the autumn, winter, and spring. It requires a temperature rather warmer than the New Holland plants in general, and does not readily increase excepting by seeds, which are sometimes perfected in this country. The soil should be loam with the addition of a little peat.

Solanum laciniatum.

No. 717.

SOLANUM LACINIATUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant was originally found in New Holland, also in New Zealand, and seems to have been one of the few plants which were introduced into this country by the expedition under the great circumnavigator Captain Cook.

It is shrubby, but not very long lived, and flowers abundantly in spring and summer, generally producing ripe fruit; it is also readily increased by cuttings.

It is necessary to preserve it in the greenhouse in winter, and it should be planted in loamy soil.

Genista decumbens.

No. 718.

GENISTA DECUMBENS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of France and Switzerland: it is a pretty trailing plant, constantly lying close to the ground. It is very hardy and of a shrubby consistence, but seldom extends more than two or three feet over. The blossoms are large and showy; they appear in May and June in great profusion, and are sometimes succeeded by ripe seeds, by which, or by layers, the plant may be increased. It thrives best in fresh loamy soil, in the full ground.

Daphne napolitana

No. 719.

DAPHNE NAPOLITANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is supposed to be a hybrid plant, produced by the collina, which is a native of the neighbourhood of Naples, and the Cneorum. It is tolerably hardy, and forms a pretty low shrub, flowering sometimes in the autumn and again in spring; the blossoms are fragrant. It is usually increased by grafting upon the Mezereum, and grows well in good loamy soil, either in a pot or in the full ground.

N°120

Clematis calycina

G Lodiges del°

No. 720.

CLEMATIS CALYCINA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the island of Minorca, yet perfectly hardy with us. It makes a very pretty climber, and the flowers appearing late in autumn, render it the more pleasing: the inside of each flower is curiously streaked, and if the season is mild they last a long time.

It will grow in any good soil, and may be increased without much difficulty by layers.

Phyllanthus mimosoides.

G.Loddiges del.

et lith.

No. 721.

PHYLLANTHUS MIMOSOIDES.

Class. *MONOECIA* Order. *TRIANDRA.*

This plant is a native of the West Indies: we raised it from seed in 1820. It grows about two or three feet high, with a slender erect shrubby stem and many thin delicate branches; the leaves are small and of a lively green, and the flowers which are produced among them, continue in succession during the greater part of the year. Our drawing was made in December, at which season it was in great beauty. It must be continually preserved in the stove, and should not be too much crowded among other plants. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat earth.

Pitcairnia staminea

No. 722.

PITCAIRNIA STAMINEA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of South America, which has been very lately introduced. It is a stately plant, and as far as we know, the finest of this genus, which was named after the late Dr. Pitcairn, of Islington, who was much attached to botany, and possessed a good collection: many plants are recorded in the Hortus Kewensis as having been introduced by him. Our plant flowered in the month of December; the stem was full six feet in height. The flowers, which were near a hundred at their first opening, roll back, but after a few days become straight again. The leaves are about two or three feet in length, without any thorns on their edges, quite smooth on the upper surface, and meally underneath. It requires the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots. The soil should be loam and peat.

Kedychium flavescens

No. 723.

HEDYCHIUM FLAVESCENS.

Class. *MONANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a very elegant species, which holds a sort of middle rank between the flavum and coronarium. It grew with us about six feet in height, and flowered in December. The flowers have a most delicious fragrance. It is a native of India, and has been lately brought to this country, where it requires the stove, and may be increased by dividing the roots in the spring: they should be potted in rich loam, and in pretty large pots. They require an abundant supply of water.

N° 724

Justicia retusa

G Loddiges del^t

G C sc

No. 724.

JUSTICIA RETUSA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the West Indies, whence it was introduced into this country a few years since. The blossoms are very beautiful, and of a colour not to be imitated in brightness: they come out with us in the beginning of winter, which of course renders them the more welcome.

It is necessary to preserve it in the stove at all times: it increases freely by cuttings, which should be potted in loam, and in smallish pots, as it is not a very large growing plant.

Passiflora foetida

No. 725.

PASSIFLORA FŒTIDA.

Class. MONADELPHIA Order. PENTANDRA.

.....

This is a curious, but not splendid sort: it is called by some annual or biennial, but we cultivated it for several years successively. The leaves are rough, and have a very disagreeable smell. The flowers are wholly white in the inside, and greenish on the outside of the external petals. The ray is pure white. The involucre or calyx, as it is called by some, is a little like that of the Nigella; it is permanent and almost incloses the fruit, which grows to the size of a small apple. This plant is a native of the West Indies, and must be kept in the stove, flowering in the latter part of summer, and increasing easily by cuttings, which should be potted in rich loam.

Erica viscaria

No. 726.

ERICA VISCARIA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is from the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced several years since: it is a pleasing sort, of which there are several varieties. Their flowering time is in the spring months, and the blossoms last for a considerable while.

It requires to be preserved in an airy greenhouse during the winter season, and may be increased by cuttings.

Euphorbia canaliculata

Eddington del.

No. 727.

EUPHORBIA CANALICULATA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This has a strong resemblance to the Euphorbia tithymaloides, but differs in the curious undulated process in which the midrib terminates, and which forms a sort of channel on each side of it. It is a succulent shrub, every part of which, like the rest of this genus, abounds in an acrid milky juice. It grows to two or three feet in height, and flowers in winter, requiring the stove: it may be readily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam.

N.° 728

Othonna flabellifolia.

W. T. Cooke del.

No. 728.

OTHONNA FLABELLIFOLIA.

Class. Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

.....

This is supposed to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced a few years since. It is a bushy growing plant, with many strait branches, which are clothed with small leaves, and produce their flowers during the summer months.

It is readily increased by cuttings, and must be preserved in the greenhouse, and potted in light loam.

Ixora rosea

G. Loddiges del.

No. 729.

IXORA ROSEA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a very pretty species: it is a native, according to Dr. Wallich, of the hills on the borders of Bengal, near Silhet, where it flowers during eight months of the year. It has been lately introduced into this country, where it requires the stove continually. It flowered with us in the month of August, and again at the end of the year.

It may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam, with a mixture of peat earth.

Acacia suaveolens

J. Loddiges del.

No. 780.

ACACIA SUAVEOLENS.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

.....

This is a native of New South Wales. Seeds of it were sent home among the first collections which arrived in this country from Port Jackson; it admits of no other mode of propagation, and must be potted in a mixture of loam and peat. It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and is a rather small species. Its branches are few and slender; it frequently produces flowers when two years old: these come out in the beginning of winter, continuing a long time; they have a delicate and pleasing form, together with a very agreeable smell.

This is a most cheering and acceptable plant during that time of the year in which gardens are often locked up by frost, or buried in snow. In such inclement seasons we may thus, through the goodness of our beneficent Creator, feel many innocent and heart-raising pleasures in beholding His beautiful works. Happy indeed are those

to whom God has given wisdom to enjoy these things, and hearts to acknowledge Him in them. They are His works and His alone, for the whole of the boasted skill and proud philosophy which ever existed among men, could not form so much as one single leaf of the very meanest of them all.

No. 731.

PHYLLANTHUS TURBINATUS.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*MONADELPHIA.*

.....

The present subject (for the original plant of which we are indebted to our excellent friend Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury-Hill,) is a native of China. It grows to a moderate sized branching shrub, and flowers almost perpetually. The flowers are minute, but very abundant; and the plant is well worthy of a place in every stove, in which temperature we have hitherto preserved it. There is reason, however, to suppose that it may in time support a greater degree of cold. Mr. Barclay raised it from seeds some years since: it may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

Cynella capensis.

No. 732.

CYANELLA CAPENSIS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced a considerable time since. It has a small bulbous root, a little like a Crocus, which is sometimes roasted and eaten by the Hottentots. With us it flowers in June: the blossoms are pretty: there is a singularity in the form of the anthers; five of them are alike erect, upon scarcely any filaments; the sixth is declined, and tongue-shaped, with a longer filament.

Like other Cape bulbs, this will sometimes remain dormant for two years, and then spring up and flower vigorously. It is increased by offsets, and should be potted in sandy peat soil, and preserved in the greenhouse, allowing it a good supply of water while in a growing state, and little or none after the stalks decay.

Vanilla planifolia

No. 733.

VANILLA PLANIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

This elegant plant is a native of the West Indies, where it is found climbing to the tops of high trees, to the bark of which it attaches itself by its roots, in the manner of ivy. It was introduced into this country about the year 1800, and thrives very well in the stove, particularly if planted in a border and allowed to fix itself to the back wall. In such a situation we have it growing luxuriantly to the height of twenty feet. It flowers in January and February. The blossoms come in large axillary bunches, containing twenty or more, opening two or three at a time: they have a delicate fragrance in the night.

On the outsides of the flowers near their base, are several hollow glands, from which a considerable quantity of honey is distilled, which falls down in large drops upon the leaves.

It is easily increased by cuttings, and should have a light vegetable soil.

Lachenalia luteola

No. 784.

LACHENALIA LUTEOLA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a bulbous root, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves, which are usually two from each bulb, are shining, broad, and obscurely spotted; the flower stem six or eight inches in height, bearing from ten to twenty pendulous blossoms, which are very beautiful. They generally appear in the month of April, and last a long while.

It must be preserved in a greenhouse, and propagates itself moderately fast by offsets, which should be potted in light sandy loam: after flowering the tops decay, when they should have no water till they begin to shoot up again, which is in September or October.

No 735

Crassula lactea.

G. Loddiges delt. G. C. sc.

No. 735.

CRASSULA LACTEA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about the year 1774, and is a neat little succulent plant, seldom exceeding six inches in height, growing close and bushy, and flowering in the winter.

It is easily preserved in the greenhouse, just keeping it from frost, and giving it little water during the cold season: it propagates easily by cuttings, which should be planted in loam, and do not require very large pots.

Petræa volubilis

No. 736.

PETRÆA VOLUBILIS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This genus was named in honour of Robert James Lord Petre, who died in 1742, at the early age of thirty-two. This nobleman was a munificent encourager of botany, and had himself the finest collection of plants in this kingdom.

It is a very beautiful climber; a native of Vera-cruz, Caraccas, and Martinique. With us it grows to ten or twelve feet in height, with proper support, and produces its elegant pendulous blossoms in succession during the greater part of the year.

It must be kept always in the stove, as it loves heat, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be rich loam and peat.

No. 787.

CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDA.

Class. *POLYADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This plant is a native of New Holland: it grows to about the height of three feet or more, with spreading branches. The leaves are linear, having many minute glandular protuberances, which give them a kind of roughness: they are of a fine bright green. The flowers come out among the leaves, but more frequently from the old wood, after the leaves have fallen off, usually surrounding the stem in belts of about two inches in depth. The shape of the blossoms is singularly curious, and unlike any other plant. Endless are the variations of form with which the works of God perpetually present us. What but an Infinite Mind could have contrived such things. But every thing in creation is full of wonders, every thing is calculated to excite astonishment and command admiration.

Our plant requires defence from frost in an airy greenhouse or conservatory. It may be increased by cuttings or seeds, and should be planted in loam and peat earth.

Erica elongata

No. 788.

ERICA ELONGATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This sort was introduced about the year 1810, from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It grows slender, with few branches, and flowers from November till the end of the winter: the blossoms are very delicate, generally produced in fours, at the ends of the upper twigs. It may be increased slowly by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat earth, and defended from the frost during the winter in an airy greenhouse.

Canna coccinea

No. 739.

CANNA COCCINEA.

Class. *MONANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This grows about three feet high, and flowers very freely, and at different seasons: our drawing was made in January. The leaves of this, and several other species of Canna, differ little from each other.

It is supposed to be a native of South America, and has been introduced some years since. It may be increased by separating the roots, or by seeds, which sometimes come to perfection here: the soil should be rich loam, and the plant should be kept in a moderate stove heat, especially during winter, as in summer it will bear placing out of doors for a time, with advantage.

3740

Magyris fœtida

No. 740.

ANAGYRIS FŒTIDA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the South of France, Spain, and Italy: introduced many years since. Our plant, which was growing in the full ground of a conservatory, reached the height of eight feet, and flowered in winter. The leaves have an unpleasant smell, whence its name: they are usually deciduous, but when well protected, sometimes remain through the winter.

It may be propagated by cuttings, or by seeds, if obtained from its native country, as they do not come to maturity in England: the soil should be loam.

Polygala stipulacea.

G. Eddises del.t

No. 741.

POLYGALA STIPULACEA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *OCTANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1791. It is a small slender shrub, having many thin and irregular branches: the flowers are produced in succession for many months, more particularly during the winter and spring: although small, they are exceedingly lively, and of such a bright and beautiful purple as baffles all imitation by art.

It is necessary to preserve it in an airy greenhouse during the winter: by cuttings it may be increased, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Lygodium scandens

No. 742.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

.....

This is a curious climbing Fern, with elegant foliage, and running sometimes upwards of ten feet in height. It appears to vary much, as among the different figures of it referred to by authors, there seems little resemblance; the one nearest like our plant is in Houttuyn's Pflanzensystem, tab. 94, fig. 2.

It is a native of China and Japan, and requires to be kept in the stove: it may be increased, though sparingly, by separating the roots: the soil should be sandy peat. The first leaves which come up near the root, are much more entire than those towards the upper part of the plant, which latter alone produce the fructification.

Canna excelsa.

No. 743.

CANNA EXCELSA.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this plant from seeds which came from Rio Janeiro in 1820. It is a very tall species; our specimen grew to the height of fifteen or sixteen feet before it flowered, which was in January and the following months.

It distinguishes itself, even when quite young, from the other kinds, by a strong dark coloured margin at the base of the leaf where it embraces the stem. In its blossom and mode of flowering, it approaches near to the paniculata of the Flora Peruviana, but the leaves of our plant are quite smooth on both sides, while the others are downy underneath.

It requires the stove, and may be increased by suckers, which are sparingly produced, and should be planted in rich loam.

Fuca serpyllifolia

No. 744.

ERICA SERPYLLIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We have lately raised this from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope: it is a small growing sort, very close and bushy, not much more than six inches in height. The flowers are minute; they are usually from three to five or six together, at the ends of the branches.

It requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil must be sandy peat.

Brunsvigia falcata.

No. 745.

BRUNSVIGIA FALCATA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a magnificent bulbous plant, a native of the Cape; it flowered with us in the month of September, the flower stem being about nine inches in height. The blossoms are delicately fragrant.

The bulb is very large. The best means of preserving it is in the greenhouse through the year, observing to give it little or no water when the leaves decay. It does not increase in this country, consequently is sometimes very scarce, but of late numerous importations have rendered it more plentiful. It flourishes in very sandy peat earth, and should have a tolerably large pot.

N° 746.

Lachenalia quadricolor.

No. 746.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced several years since into this country. It has a small bulbous root, and flowers in the commencement of the spring season. The blossoms are shewy; they continue several weeks in perfection, and shortly after they have faded the leaves also decay, and the bulbs remain in a quiescent state till autumn, during which time they should be repotted, when the offsets, if any, may be separated, whereby they are increased. The soil should be sandy loam, and the pots of moderate size, in each of which three or four bulbs may be planted about an inch under the surface. It should be constantly preserved in the greenhouse.

Saxifraga ligulata.

No. 747.

SAXIFRAGA LIGULATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of mountains in Napal and the East of Bengal, where it was discovered by Dr. Hamilton, from whom we are informed by Mr. D. Don, in his able treatise on this genus in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, there are specimens of it in the Lambertian Herbarium.

This plant, as Mr. D. well observes, is one of many instances which manifest the striking similarity which exists between the vegetation of Napal and that of the northern regions of Tartary.

We have hitherto kept the plant in the greenhouse, but have scarcely a doubt of its becoming soon naturalized to our climate without such protection. It flowered with us in February: we have not yet increased it, but the root will probably soon admit of separation for that purpose. The soil should be light loam.

N°748

G. Loddiges del.

Polypodium pertinarum.

No. 748.

POLYPODIUM PECTINATUM.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

This beautiful fern is a native of Jamaica and Martinique. The fronds are often two feet in length, narrowing towards the end almost to a point; they grow very erect, and are usually six or eight in number.

It requires to be preserved at all times in the stove, and increases itself occasionally by suckers, which come out from the root; they should be potted in sandy peat, with several pieces of broken pot among it.

Lobelia surinamensis *rubra*

Lobelia del.

No. 749.

LOBELIA SURINAMENSIS *rubra.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the West Indies; it was introduced about the year 1786, and is a very beautiful flowering stove plant: it grows to the height of five or six feet, and flowers from the beginning of the year through most part of the summer.

It may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings, and flourishes in rich loamy soil. There is a variety of this plant with a paler flower, not near so shewy as this.

Dendrobium pierardii.

No. 750.

DENDROBIUM PIERARDII.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of India, whence it has lately been brought to this country. It is mentioned in Dr. Carey's Hortus Bengalensis as an herbaceous parasitical plant, introduced by Mr. Pierard into the Calcutta garden, and flowering in the hot season there.

We have found it thrive pretty well fastened to a damp wall in the stove, without any earth, but sprinkled with water occasionally. The branches hang down, bearing the flowers near their ends; ours appeared in March; they are highly interesting, and last a long time in perfection.

Attentively beholding such a charming object as this beautiful flower, formed apparently by the All-Gracious Creator to please and to delight us, how can the feeling mind avoid sometimes indulging sensations resembling those so feelingly expressed by the poet in these elegant lines?

" 'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream,
" That heaven's intentions are not what they seem,
" That only shadows are dispensed below,
" And earth has no reality but woe."

N° 751

Cyclamen persicum

No. 751.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This pretty plant, as its name imports, is a native of Persia, and probably other eastern countries: it was found by Dr. Sibthorp in the island of Cyprus.

It flowers early in spring, and often produces seeds, by which alone it is multiplied. The soil should be rich manured loam. We have known it thrive exceedingly in very rotten dung, from the outsides of an old hot-bed.

There are several slight varieties, differing in the greater or lesser portion of red in the flower; some of them have a slight scent. It requires the protection of the greenhouse.

N° 71

Carolinea alba

No. 752.

CAROLINEA ALBA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

A native of Brazil: it is a *magnificent* tree, with large digitate leaves, and flowering near the ends of the branches: with us, this was in the month of January. The blossoms have a powerful, and somewhat unpleasant odour. On the outside of the calyx, at its base, are several small hollows, from which honey is distilled in considerable quantities: it begins to exude before the flower opens. The filaments are very numerous, two-forked, and all uniting at the base into a cylindrical tube, about an inch and a half in length.

It must be constantly preserved in the stove, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Acacia undulata

No. 758.

ACACIA UNDULATA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA*

Order. *MONOECIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland: it was first raised in France, whence we received it several years since. It is a fine species, growing freely and pretty large, with many thorny branches. It is supposed to be the plant intended by Mr. Brown for armata, which name it unquestionably deserves, much more than the plant to which it is applied; yet as custom has made that so universally familiar, a change can scarcely be brought about now.

It thrives particularly well in a conservatory, and may also be kept in a pot in a mixture of bog and loam, requiring protection from frost, and may be propagated by cuttings.

N.° 754.

Erica hirsuta.

C. Loddiges del.

No. 754.

ERICA HIRSUTA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This beautiful species was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1800: it flowers in the spring season, the blossoms coming three or four together at the ends of the short twigs, towards the top of the plant. The branches grow very close and compact, and they, as well as the leaves and flowers, are covered in every part with fine whitish hairs, which circumstance suggests a name somewhat more appropriate at least than that of linnæoides, by which it has been usually called.

It requires the same treatment as the other heaths, and must be kept in an airy greenhouse during the winter. It is increased without difficulty by cuttings.

.T° 755.

Passerina laxa.

G Loddiges del.

No. 755.

PASSERINA LAXA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about 1804. In its habit it is thin and straggling, having many slender zig-zag branches, at the ends of which the flowers come forth, generally in the spring months. Our drawing was made in March.

It is necessary to keep it in the greenhouse in winter: it may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Pomaderris elliptica

G Lodding del.t

No. 756.

POMADERRIS ELLIPTICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Van Diemen's island, and was introduced about the year 1800. It is a moderate sized shrub, and flowers in the spring: the blossoms, though small, are in such profusion as to give the plant a very gay appearance; they are also lasting.

It must be kept in the greenhouse or conservatory in the winter, and is with difficulty propagated by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Dentaria digitata.

No. 757.

DENTARIA DIGITATA.

Class. *TETRADYNAMIA*

Order. *SILIQUOSA.*

.....

This pretty plant is a native of Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy: we were favoured with it some years ago by Mr. Barclay, and have also received it direct from Switzerland. It has a scaly root, from which rises a stalk about five or six inches in height, having two fingered leaves, above which are the flowers, which appear in April. It is considered a Cardamine by Mr. Brown, but as M. Decandolle, who has laboured so hard at this class of plants, continues it a Dentaria, we would prefer retaining it in that genus.

It seems to have early attracted the notice of botanists, being well delineated in wood by Dodonæus, in 1582: the same block was afterwards used by Clusius.

It is hardy, and may be kept either in a border or potted in light loam: it will admit of propagation occasionally, by separating the roots.

N° 756.

Kennedia monophylla

Taddigues del.

No. 758.

KENNEDIA MONOPHYLLA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

This genus was separated from Glycine, and named by M. Ventenat after Mr. Kennedy, of Hammersmith—a gentleman well deserving of the honour. The present species is an elegant climbing shrub, with rich violet coloured blossoms, which are highly ornamental during the spring months, especially if planted in a conservatory, in which situation it will grow to twelve or fifteen feet in height, and the profusion of its flowers is immense during the spring months.

It is a native of New Holland, and was among the very first introductions from that country. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat earth.

Strophanthus dichotomus

No. 759.

STROPHANTHUS DICHOTOMUS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of China and India, introduced not long since. It is a pretty stove plant, of moderate size, and flowering freely at different seasons: the blossoms usually come two together; they last a considerable time.

It may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat.

The form of the flower is singularly interesting; the five divisions of the corolla being of a most extraordinary length, sometimes nearly two inches, hanging down like so many filaments. For what purpose this remarkable conformation is intended, no one can tell. It is one of the many instances in the shape and character of flowers, by which their Benign Author seems to call more particularly for the attention and admiration of intelligent beings. Wherefore should we neglect the calm and peaceful pleasure

of contemplating such an object? or why should we undervalue the delight which a right consideration of it can scarcely fail to produce?

N.° 760

Polygala latifolia

E. Loddiges del.t

No. 760.

POLYGALA LATIFOLIA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *OCTANDRIA.*

.....

This fine species has been very lately introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It flowers in abundance in the spring: the blossoms are of a colour, which for brightness, sets all imitation at defiance.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased slowly by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Cytisus proliferus.

No. 761.

CYTISUS PROLIFERUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the Canary Islands, introduced into this country in 1779 by Mr. Masson. It is an excellent plant for a conservatory, where there is height, as it grows freely and large. It flowers in the spring, and the great profusion of its blossoms renders it very shewy.

It may be increased by cuttings or seeds, which are sometimes produced here, and should be potted in loam.

Azalea procumbens.

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No. 762.

AZALEA PROCUMBENS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of mountains throughout Europe. It has been found in the Highlands of Scotland, and is a trailing plant, lying on the ground in short tufts: the leaves are opposite, of a rigid consistence, and evergreen: the flowers are produced in April. It will bear the full sun, as we have experienced during a very hot and dry summer: the soil must be peat mixed with loam: it is very useful to lay some pebbles under the branches, to keep the earth from washing over them in heavy rains.

It may be increased by cuttings or layers.

N.° 763.

Acacia angustifolia

F. Reddiger del.

No. 763.

ACACIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* Order. *MONOECIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland, whence it was early introduced. It has some resemblance to the floribunda of Ventenat, but in our plant the spikes of flowers are only half the length of the leaves: they are produced in April. The plant is well adapted for a conservatory: the long pendulous branches have a pleasing effect, and when vigorous, the leaves are sometimes three inches in length. It should be planted in loam and peat, and requires protection from frost: we have not been able to increase it except by seeds, which must be procured from its native country, as it has not yet produced any here.

Erica nidularia

L Addison del.

No. 764.

ERICA NIDULARIA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1809. It flowers in the spring, usually at the tops of the young shoots, in clusters of six or eight blossoms. The branches are slender and upright, and the plant grows from one to two feet in height. It must be treated as the other Cape heaths, defending it from frosts in an airy greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Doryanthes excelsa.

No. 765.

DORYANTHES EXCELSA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This stately subject is a native of New Holland, whence it was early introduced into this country, and was first described and named by Dr. Correa, in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

Our plant, which we have had above twelve years, began to shoot up for flower in September 1821; the stem grew slowly till March 1823, when the blossoms opened, it being full twenty-five feet in height. The flowers are of rich crimson colour, about four times the size of our figure: they do not last long: a considerable portion of liquid honey is produced in them, which runs down plentifully from the time of opening.

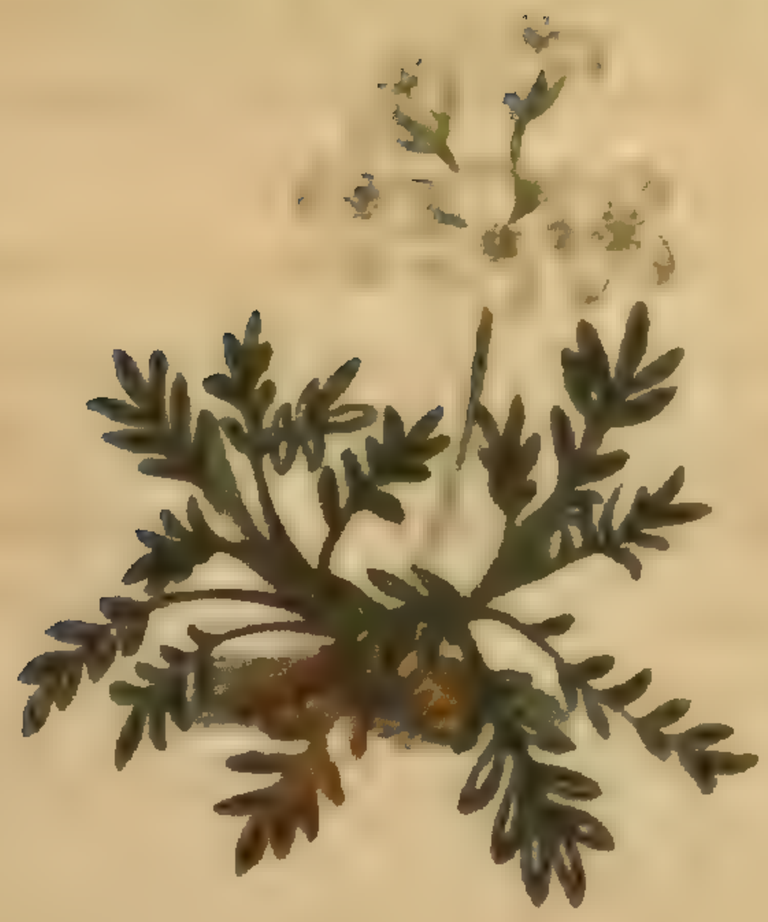
The original plant dies after flowering, but there are generally several suckers growing round it, by which it is continued and increased.

We have constantly preserved it in the

stove, in which it seems to thrive best: the soil should be sandy peat.

There is a magnificence in this article which renders us incapable of doing justice to it by any representation. It is one of the grander works of the Almighty Creator, one which strikes our dull senses perhaps more forcibly than minuter objects, though every thing His hand has formed is full of wonders, and deserves our admiration!

N° 766.



Hutchinsia alpina

E. Lediard del.

No. 766.

HUTCHINSIA ALPINA.

Class. *TETRADYNAMIA* Order. *SILICULOSA.*

.....

A minute Alpine plant, formerly known as a Lepidium, from which genus it has been separated, and has been dedicated by Mr. Brown to the memory of the late Miss Hutchins, of Bantry, in Ireland, a most intelligent cryptogamic botanist.

It is a native of Switzerland, the Tyrol, mount Baldo, and other elevated regions: with us it flowers in April, and may be kept in a pot with a little soil, filled up with bits of broken pot. It may be increased by dividing the roots.

Lachenalia tricolor.

No. 767.

LACHENALIA TRICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long cultivated in this country, and is a beautiful little spring plant, flowering in the months of March and April.

Towards midsummer the leaves decay, when it should have no water till the autumn, at which season the bulbs begin to push again: they produce offsets, by which they multiply themselves, and should be potted in rich loam, and preserved in the greenhouse throughout the year.

Patersonia glabrata

Addison del.

No. 768.

PATERSONIA GLABRATA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant was introduced in 1810 from New South Wales. The genus was named by Mr. Brown, in honour of Capt. Paterson, a gentleman known for his attention to natural history at the Cape and afterwards in New Holland.

It is a low grass like plant: the flower stems are about a foot in height; they came out with us in March: the blossoms continue only a single day, but as each spathe contains several, they last some time in succession; at first sight they appear to resemble the Moræas very much. The greenhouse is rather too cool for this plant; it thrives much better in the stove, and may be sometimes increased by dividing the roots. The soil should be sandy peat.

N° 769.

Hibiscus Rosa-malabarica.

No. 769.

HIBISCUS ROSA-MALABARICA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of India, where it is said to be much cultivated in the gardens of the temples. It is a beautiful shrub, flowering plentifully with us in the spring; was introduced a few years since, and may be increased by cuttings: it is necessary to keep it at all times in the stove. It should be planted in loam and peat soil in moderate sized pots, as it does not grow very large.

Anemone thalictroides *plena*.

G Loddiges del.t

G.C sc.

No. 770.

ANEMONE THALICTROIDES *plena*.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

The Anemone thalictroides in a single state is a native of North America, from Canada to Carolina. Our present plant, which is the double variety, is much cultivated for its beauty in the American gardens; it grows stronger than the single, and may be kept in loam and peat soil in a pot with little protection. It will increase by dividing the roots, which should be done in autumn. M. De Candolle and the French botanists class it with Thalictrum, but, as our excellent friend Dr. Sims observes, "though it be a dubious species, it certainly agrees in more points with Anemone than with Thalictrum."

G. Loddiges del!

Tillandsia anceps.

No. 771.

TILLANDSIA ANCEPS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The leaves of this plant at the base are nearly an inch broad; they are about a foot in length, tapering to a fine point and channelled; the broad part is marked with longitudinal stripes, which disappear two inches from the base. The flower stem is about six inches in height, clothed with scales, which are pressed quite flat, giving it a two-edged form. The flowers come out at the flattest part: they are small, and soon fade.

It is a native of Trinidad, and was sent to us by our kind friend Mr. Adam: it flowered for the first time in April last.

It requires the stove heat, and should be planted in vegetable earth, being, like the whole of the genus, of a parasitical habit, growing naturally on the trunks and branches of trees. We have not yet been able to increase it.

Acacia myrtifolia.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 772.

ACACIA MYRTIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland, introduced in 1789. It is a bushy shrub, of moderate size, and flowers during the spring months. The blossoms are sometimes succeeded in this country by seeds, from which alone it can be increased, as it does not propagate by cuttings. It requires the greenhouse or conservatory, in which latter it grows vigorously. The soil should be loam and peat.

Glycine sinensis.

No. 773.

GLYCINE SINENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is a most beautiful climbing plant, from China: it was brought home about 1816 by Capt. Welbank, to the collection of Charles Hampden Turner, Esq. of Rook's-nest, by whose liberality we were put in possession of it several years since.

It is deciduous, and flourishes exceedingly planted in the full ground of a conservatory. Its magnificent flowers are produced in rich abundance during the early part of the spring. We are informed by Mr. Turner that this year his plant had near two hundred bunches open at once, producing a charming effect.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be planted in loam and peat soil. It is by no means improbable that when somewhat more naturalized to this climate, it may endure our ordinary winters without much injury.

Vaccinium amœnum.

S. Loddiges del.

S. C. sc.

No. 774.

VACCINIUM AMŒNUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America, growing in low grounds, from New Jersey to Virginia. It has been long introduced, and grows with us to a moderate-sized bushy deciduous shrub. Its flowers come forth in the spring, and are generally succeeded by berries of the size of a small grape, and of a pleasant flavour. It may be increased by seeds or layers: they should be planted in peat and loam, and are perfectly hardy.

Diosma fragrans.

G. Loddiges del!

No. 775.

DIOSMA FRAGRANS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1806 by Mr. Hibbert: it flowers in May: the leaves have a somewhat agreeable smell.

It requires the greenhouse, and grows to a bush of two or three feet in height. It may be increased by cuttings slowly, but by seeds more plentifully: they are often produced in this country.

How delightful to view such a pleasing object, as formed by the Divine Creator to lead our hearts to Himself; and, as an amiable writer of the last century interrogates, "What is true happiness? Does it consist in distance from God or in nearness to Him? Surely you cannot be a Christian, you cannot be a rational man, if you doubt, whether communion with the great Father of our spirits be a pleasure and felicity! And if it be, then surely they enjoy most of it who keep Him most constantly in view."

N.° 776

C Loddiges del.

Nesaea procera.

G. C. sc.

No. 776.

NEOTTIA PROCERA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This plant is a native of Napal, and has very lately been brought to this country from the botanical garden at Calcutta. It grows to two feet high and more, flowering in a long spike during the months of April and May.

It requires the stove heat, and may be increased slowly by separating the roots, which should be planted in peat earth and loam.

Viola flabellifolia.

G. Ledding del.t

G. L. sc.

No. 777.

VIOLA FLABELLIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This plant is from North America, whence it has been very lately introduced. It is most nearly allied to the pedata, but sufficiently distinct to be considered a separate species.

It is quite hardy, and well-deserving of cultivation for its beauty. In height the leaves do not exceed six inches, and the flowers are produced in May. We have occasionally increased it by offsets, which should be potted in loam and bog earth.

N° 778.

Brachysema undulatum.

C Loddiges del!

No. 778.

BRACHYSÉMA UNDULATUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New South Wales, introduced very lately. It is a climbing shrubby plant, growing freely, and flowering during the spring and summer. It is an eligible plant for a conservatory or to run up a column, requires the usual greenhouse protection, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat earth.

N° 779

Amaryllis advena

G Redoute del!

G. F. W.

No. 779.

AMARYLLIS ADVENA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of South America, introduced some time since: it is a delicate species, and we have hitherto kept it in the stove. It flowered in May, and again with a second stem in June. The leaves are very long and slender, and the flower stem is about a foot in height.

It may be potted in sandy loam, and will most probably increase itself occasionally by offsets from the bulb.

N.° 780.

Phlox nivalis

G. Loddiges del.

C. C. sc.

No. 780.

PHLOX NIVALIS.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of Carolina and Georgia. It was sent to us by our excellent friend Dr. Wray, of Augusta, and flowered beautifully the last spring. We think it so different from both subulata and setacea, that it may well form another species.

It is probably not quite hardy: we preserved it very well in a cold frame, and have increased it by cuttings. The soil should be light loam, with a little peat mixed. Like the setacea, it appears to be partly shrubby.

G. Loddiges del.

Veronica perfoliata

No. 781.

VERONICA PERFOLIATA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New South Wales, introduced a few years since. It grows to two feet and upwards in height, flowering near the top in long clusters of many blossoms, which continue in succession through the spring and summer.

It is a kind of herbaceous plant, but constantly retains some foliage, as it does not lose the preceding year's growth till new shoots have been formed; this process takes place very rapidly during the commencement of spring.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings or division of the roots, which should be performed in the spring. The soil in which it thrives extremely well is light loam.

No. 782.

ERICA ROSEA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is from the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1805. It is a moderate sized upright plant, the branches of which are well clothed with rather long and slender leaves. The flowers come out near the tops; the season for them is June and July.

It may be increased slowly by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, needing, like the other Cape Heaths, to be protected from frosts in an airy greenhouse.

Orobus luteus

No. 783.

OROBUS LUTEUS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

The present plant is a native of the South of France, Italy, and Switzerland, also of Siberia. It was cultivated in 1757 by Miller, is herbaceous and hardy, flowering in the month of June with us. It grows to the height of a foot or more, and is at present rare, being with difficulty increased by separating its roots, and seeds are not often produced here: the soil should be light loam.

Lilium croceum.

No. 784.

LILIUM CROCEUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this fine plant from our friend Mr. Busch, of St. Petersburg, who informs us that it is originally from Tartary, where it is called Sarana by the natives, who eat its roots. He also mentions that small bulbs flower with a single blossom, the next year with two or three, increasing in number as it gets larger, to as many as twenty or thirty, and then growing to the height of five feet. It was named croceum by Professor Petrof. With us it rose to three or four feet, producing its flowers in June, varying in number according to the strength of the root from two to ten or twelve. It will grow either in a pot or in the ground, and is perfectly hardy, increasing itself by offsets: the soil should be rich loam.

Chrysanthemum arcticum

Lithotint del.

No. 785.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ARCTICUM.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

.....

A native of Kamtschatka and other parts of the Russian Empire: we received the seeds from Mr. Contenius of Catharinoslaf.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing about a foot high, and flowering in July. Willdenow observes that the cultivated plant has branches, whereas in its wild state the stalk is one-flowered. It may be readily increased by separating the roots in the spring, and will grow in almost any soil.

No. 786.

POTENTILLA ATROSANGUINEA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Napal: we received seeds of it in 1821, from Mr. Broeager, of Hooghly, in Bengal, and find it perfectly hardy, having stood without any protection during the last severe winter. It grows to the height of two or three feet, and flowers in July and August. It may be increased by dividing the roots, and should be planted in rich loam.

This beautiful plant is worthy to be admired, as indeed are all the works of God, not only for their own charms, but because they convey to the mind remembrances of their Divine Author; and nothing that can do this should ever be despised. If the flowers of the field give us some shadow of Him, and display a minute portion of His beneficence, oh how infinitely above all value must be that sacred volume, which fully reveals His sublime nature, and His gracious designs to His creatures. There they may learn that the will of their

Almighty Father is but their purest felicity during this transient life, and what is of ineffably greater importance, there alone they can learn the way to that fulness of joy which is in the presence of the Lord, and those pleasures which are at His right hand for ever and ever.

N.° 787.

Sowerbea juncea

G. Loddiges del.

& C. sc.

No. 787.

SOWERBEA JUNCEA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This genus was named by Sir James Smith, in honour of Mr. James Sowerby, the celebrated delineator and naturalist. It is a native of New South Wales, and was first introduced about the year 1792. It is an elegant plant, flowering nearly through the summer, and is easily cultivated in the greenhouse. In height the leaves seldom exceed six inches, and the flower stems not quite double that size. It may be increased by separating the roots, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.

Campanula barbata.

No. 788.

CAMPANULA BARBATA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Alps, introduced in 1776. It is a very pleasing species, of low growth, as it seldom reaches the height of one foot. The flowers appear in June and July.

It does not appear to be long lived, but frequently bears seed, whereby it is readily multiplied. It should be planted in good loamy soil, and thrives very well either in a pot or in the full ground, being perfectly hardy.

N° 789

Coronilla iberica

No. 789.

CORONILLA IBERICA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA*.

.....

This is a very pretty low species, almost shrubby. It is a native of the country between the Black Sea and the Caspian, according to Bieberstein, who has well described the plant in the Flora Taurico-caucasica. It grows about a foot high, and flowers in July. With us it has not yet produced perfect seeds.

It is quite hardy, and thrives best in the full ground in loamy soil.

Oxalis tetraphylla

G Loddiges del.

No. 790.

OXALIS TETRAPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Mexico. It was introduced some years since. While in a weak state the leaves are in threes, but when strong, always in fours. It flowers in July, dies away in autumn, and comes up again in the spring.

It increases itself readily by bulbs, and should be kept in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat soil.

Leptospermum triloculare.

G. C. Ecc.ª

No. 791.

LEPTOSPERMUM TRILOCULARE.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland; introduced about the year 1800. It is a low bushy shrub, with pendulous branches, and rigid pointed leaves: it flowers in the month of August, and sometimes bears seed in this country, by which, as well as by cuttings, it may easily be multiplied. The greenhouse is necessary to protect it in winter, and it should be potted in loam and peat soil.

Ventenat's name of triloculare seems not happily chosen, the number of cells in the capsule being variable, and oftener five or four than three: it is probable that in different specimens this may differ also.

N° 792

Brunfelsia violacea

S. Teddington del.

No. 792.

BRUNFELSIA VIOLACEA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This is a native of the West Indies: we received it some years since from Paris, under the above name, which must have been given, we suppose, from the colour of the leaf stalks, the midrib, and, at particular seasons, the whole of the leaf. We have no doubt of its being the plant figured in Plumier's Icones, t. 65, which is sufficiently distinct, as a species from B. americana.

It is a shrub of moderate growth, flowering in July with us, and requiring to be kept at all times in the stove. It may be increased by layers or cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam and peat.

Broughtonia sanguinea

G.Loddiges del.t

G.C sc

No. 793.

BROUGHTONIA SANGUINEA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This elegant plant is a native of Jamaica, and has been many times brought to this country, but for want of care, is often lost. It flourishes with us in a pot, in which are several pieces of wood, with vegetable soil and moss, kept always in the stove. It flowered in August; the stem was about two feet high, and the colour of the flower of matchless brightness.

Sloane, who has given a good representation of the plant, says, that it grew on the ebony, and other trees in the Savannah woods, plentifully, also on the palisadoes inclosing the gardens of the town of St. Jago de la Vega.

N° 794

Aconitum versicolor.

No. 794.

ACONITUM VERSICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a very elegant species, a native of Switzerland, whence we received it from our friend Mr. Schleicher: it flowers in the month of August, growing to about the height of two feet, with many branches, forming a pyramid. It is perfectly hardy, and may be increased by the tubers of the root, which are freely produced: they may either be planted in pots, in light loam, or in the full ground.

Gazania uniflora.

No. 795.

GAZANIA UNIFLORA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *FRUSTRANEA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced a few years since. It is a neat little plant, seldom attaining the height of one foot. It flowers in the months of August and September.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loamy soil, and placed in an airy part of the greenhouse during the winter months.

T°796

Clerodendrum squamatum

No. 796.

CLERODENDRUM SQUAMATUM.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This beautiful plant is a native of China, whence it was introduced to this country many years ago, by the late Mr. Slater, of Walthamstow, whom we have often had occasion to mention. With that gentleman it flowered for the first time, and although it has been in cultivation ever since, is still a scarce plant. The specimen from which our drawing was taken was about four feet in height, and the large spreading panicle of flowers remained in perfection for several weeks, during the latter part of summer.

It requires the stove, and is not very readily propagated: the way in which we have best succeeded is by separating parts of its roots, which will sometimes shoot out and become plants. The soil should be rich loam.

٦٠٦٩٦

Dracocephalum argunense

No. 797.

DRACOCEPHALUM ARGUNENSE.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of Mount Argun, in Tartary: it has been very lately introduced into this country, and is a charming species, of low growth, flowering in July and August. The stalks are flatted, and somewhat angular, and the flowers verticillate; the bractes oblong lanceolate, ending in a fine point; the calyx is striated, with the segments acuminate. It seems to be perennial, is quite hardy, and thrives either in a pot or in the full ground, in loamy earth.

Aconites rigida.

No. 798.

XEROTES RIGIDA.

Class.	Order.
DIOECIA	*HEXANDRIA.*

This plant is from New Holland: it has been cultivated for some years in this country, and flowers during the summer. The blossoms have a slight smell, not very pleasant. It requires to be kept in the greenhouse in winter, and may be increased by parting the roots: the soil should be peat earth and loam.

Erica juliana.

G.C. sc.

No. 799.

ERICA JULIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This pleasing plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1800: it usually flowers in great profusion through the month of July, from which circumstance it has received its name.

In growth it is low and bushy, not often surpassing a foot in height: it may be propagated by cuttings, and must receive the same treatment as the other heaths, requiring the greenhouse in winter, and to be potted in sandy peat earth.

N° 810

Albuca minor

No. 800.

ALBUCA MINOR.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape: it has a round flattish bulb, from which arise two or three rush-like channelled leaves, and in July the flowers are produced: these grow on stems about a foot high. After flowering the leaves decay, and towards the end of winter spring up again. It may be increased by offsets, which occasionally grow out of the bulb, and requires the greenhouse throughout the year, observing to give it little or no water during the season in which it is in a dormant state. The soil should be sandy peat.

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